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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

TRUE FREEDOM.

Extracts from an Address, delivered at a Religious Convention of Independence, July 4, 1823.

1 Peter ii. 16. As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God, Honour the king.

The question has long been agitated in the world, referring to the relation subsisting between rulers and people. What is freedom, or liberty? What are the limits between right on the one hand, and duty on the other? How shall we reconcile freedom with any measure of restraint; or the right of self-control with the duty of subordination? And the question has a wide extent, applying to the order and peace of families, and all the relations of the social state.

It is manifest that there are two extremes on this subject, opposite to each other, which are both morally wrong, and practically mischievous. Tyranny is an extreme in the exercise of power, which deprives the weak of their rights, and reduces them to vassalage. Licentiousness is an extreme in the exercise of freedom, which also violates the rights of others, and is equally at variance with equity and happiness. Rational, scriptural, righteous, peaceful liberty is the desirable medium between the two extremes, and happy are they that find it.

Shall we turn to writers on government, on the law of nations, on the constitutions and statutes of different countries, for direction on this point? Many such have written well; and the perusal of their works is profitable for legislators, jurists, magistrates, counsellors, and men in any station who have leisure for reading them. But the mass of society need a guide less voluminous, and which plainly and briefly inculcates the leading principles of their daily conduct. And there is a book, which contains precisely what they need; which teaches the whole duty of rulers and of subjects, the duties and rights of every possible relation of life; and which speaks to the conscience and the heart. It is true, that the blessed book which lies before me has an infinitely higher purpose. It makes known the prerogatives of King Immanuel, with the privileges and duties of those who unite themselves to his kingdom. It tells of Him, who is higher than the kings of the earth, yet assumes not their civil power or fading honors, who in the midst of their kingdoms, and independent of them, sets up his dominion, and will reign over a willing and ransomed people, till all the rulers and people of the nations shall glory in his cross, and in his righteous, peaceful sceptre. But the Bible addresses men on the topics which pertain to this life also; and speaks to them as filling the sphere where the Author of the Bible has placed them. And, to return to our topic, the Bible has prescribed the very medium which we seek.

The Bible condemns oppressors of every grade. It condemns licentiousness in all its forms and operations. The Bible teaches how to command, and how to obey; what to demand, and what to yield. It is worthy to be the manual of all that serve, and of all in authority. Here, the wisest statesman may be instructed; here, the peasant or the child may learn his duty and his rights. The wisest of men in civil life have acknowledged their obligations to it for their most valued wisdom, and have strongly recommended its perusal to their young friends and pupils. It points clearly to the medium which we seek; and where its principles have been believed and practised best, there has rational freedom been found. Where was liberty, joined with permanent security, before the Bible was extensively read? Among the most learned and improved nations, it was but imperfectly enjoyed or understood. Had our fathers brought to these shores their sciences and arts, their industry, their perseverance, and their bravery; but had they not brought, and perused, and loved their Bible; where now would have been the liberties of America? Should we, their descendants, have celebrated the birth of a free nation, or the birth of an hereditary king?

We shall, therefore, draw many of our leading principles from the Bible, while we define true freedom connected with obligation, as applied to nation and nation, to rulers and their subjects, to individuals in various social relations, and to men under the government of God. The apostle brings all these to view in the passage before us.

1. One nation is independent of another, and free from its control; yet owes many obligations to every nation on earth to which its connection can extend. It is physically impossible that the whole world should form one community, or be under one government, except that of Him whose eye is in every place, and whose presence fills heaven and earth at the same moment. No human government can extend its authority to all countries, and protect its subjects in every part of the globe. How soon was the empire, which contained a hundred and twenty seven provinces, dismembered, and brought to desolation. How mad, then, is that ambition, which has so often aspired to universal dominion. Well might the hero have mourned that he had too much, when he saw nothing more to conquer. The natural divisions of the earth will form the inhabitants into separate communities and governments. It is matter of propriety and convenience, that those who should associate who inhabit one country, speak the same language, have common interests and pursuits, and are favored by Providence with suitable occasions to unite together. Here, the causes which separate them from all others, bind them to each other. They voluntarily unite, and constitute a form of government. Thenceforth they form one community, and are independent of other similar communities. They may regulate their internal concerns, in their own way. They are rightfully subject to no foreign prince or state. And whoever attempts to subjugate, restrict, or injure them, sins against their rights, & against the God of nations.

But this nation is not placed alone in the midst of the world. It is, in the providence of God, connected with other nations; and they together form one family of communities. And because one nation may direct its own concerns, and govern its own members, may it therefore injure other nations at its pleasure? Has it no duties to discharge towards them? It is manifest, that it must mete to others, the same measure which it requires of them. It should do to others, as it would receive at their hands. The same short precept, the observance of which would make every man his neighbor's friend and helper, would make the whole family of nations a band of brothers. Let this precept become the "law of nations," and wars would cease unto the ends of the world; oppression and violence would disap-

pear; and every nation would be free. None could be tributary or dependent; none enslaved, dragged unwillingly to the field of battle; none ensnared by foreign alliances, or bartered away by royal merchants. Happy is our favored land, that strangers do not rule over her. Happy will she be, if she regards the rights and interests of other nations sacred as her own; and stands aloof from those foreign connections which bind so many other states.

2. We proceed to inquire for the limits of liberty and subordination, as applied to rulers and their people. It is the opinion of Americans, that government should not be independent of the people. This principle entirely coincides with the spirit of the gospel, and with much of the language of the Bible; though some portions appear to favor monarchy. The fact is, that many portions were written under monarchical governments, and addressed primarily to their subjects. The text is of that character. And God requires men to lead quiet and peaceable lives, and be subject to the powers that be, under whatever form of government they are placed, even under wicked men and oppressors; because he has thus ordained the existing powers as their rulers, and because resistance to even an unrighteous government would often be a greater evil than obedience. But we are not on this account to conclude, that monarchy has the sanction of Jehovah as the right form of government. He appointed a different mode for his peculiar people; and when they wickedly desired and demanded a king, he gave them one in his anger. The Bible is intended for all nations, and it applies to men under every form of government; but it every where requires of rulers that they be just men, and the fathers of their people. Whatever, therefore, be the form of government, the rulers should seek the public welfare, and the people should be obedient. But we believe it best compare with the spirit of the New Testament, that governments should originate in the people's consent, and not be imposed upon them by arbitrary power.

Rulers should not be independent of a written constitution; a supreme or standing law; a compact of the people with each other, and between them and their rulers. To this, rulers should be subject; for without this their mere pleasure is law. And men are too imperfect and corrupt, to govern others according to their own good pleasure. It is a happy invention of modern times, which establishes a written constitution, giving rulers their authority, prescribing their duties, and limiting their powers. This is a safeguard against the assumption of an office without an election; against the oppression which despots exercise against the ambition & self-will of those, who possess power and forget right. In this way, rulers are dependent on the people for their authority when first acquired; and are restrained from the abuse of it, by the fear of losing their office and incurring public reprobation. They are elevated to office, to govern according to a fixed standard; and when the trust is discharged, they return to a level with their fellow citizens. But within constitutional bounds, rulers have authority; and the liberties of the citizens do not justify the neglect or contempt of that authority. For the general good and his own, every citizen surrenders a portion of his rights to society; at least, of those rights he might have had, if he had ruled alone in the world. He is free; but he must not infringe the liberties or rights of others. He is free; but he has no right to injure his neighbor, or the nation. He is free; but he must contribute to the public burdens, and share in the common defence. He is entitled to security and protection; but to save his country in peril, he must part with his property or his life. The duties of people and their rulers are reciprocal. Each party has its rights to be secured, and its duties to be performed. Rulers must govern equitably, and by constitutional laws; they must cherish, protect and defend. Citizens must cheerfully obey, submitting themselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. Scriptural liberty does not allow either ruler or subject to do what is right in his own eyes, independent of constitution and law. But the rule is to legislate for the public good, not violating individual rights. To such laws the citizen is to be subject; even, if need require, to his personal detriment, unless a judicial tribunal shall declare the statute itself to be a violation of the public compact. And the lawless and disobedient have no reason to complain, when their transgressions of law are visited upon their own heads; since no individual or body of men can be avenger, but they are safe till they are tried by law and evidence, under the calm decision of their peers. We look to an upright jury, as one important barrier between public power and private right. These are the "peers of the realm," by whom Americans are tried when they are accused; peers, to whom the innocent may look with confidence, before whom the wicked ought to tremble.

[To be continued.]

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

TO YOUNG MEN.

In almost every religious community, whether in the city, or out of it, there is a class of Young Men, who would be glad to associate together, for improvement in the arts and sciences. And it is worthy of note, that in a few towns in the heart of this commonwealth, they have formed themselves into societies for the promotion of general improvement and literature. New-England is celebrated for its schools, and no less, for the general information, which pervades every class of the community. And if our brighter luminaries in learning, shine, not so conspicuously as in other countries, it is because the constellation in which they move, possesses more light; and not because they want that intellectual fire, which shines the most vividly when surrounded by darkness.

Now shall it be said, that the young men of our favored land are more willing to search for sublimity treasures, than they are to promote spiritual knowledge, which raises the possessor from earth to heaven? O ye young men, who possess the vital principle of piety, it belongs to you to say, whether your fellow mortals shall, or shall not, be excited by your example, to seek that new and living way, which is taught in revelation. You must not merely bring them into conversation; but show them by palpable action, that the knowledge of heavenly things is only to be gained by deep and prayerful searching of the truths of holy writ. Give them an impulse, give them a thirst for divine things, and the effect will be seen by a development of the fruits of practical piety.

One great means of promoting the growth of religion, is by forming societies expressly for young men, that a constant study of the scriptures

may be introduced amongst them, and that sacred truths may become familiar to their minds. There are societies of this kind, but not so many as there should be. Wherever they are, the effects are manifest. Many useful Christians in this city, and in other parts of the land, have tested the success of such societies, by its reaction on themselves, as well as its property of disseminating a spirit of moral energy amongst their fellow men. Let pious young men arise to duty, and throw their influence into the scale of moral effect; proclaiming to a dying world the words of our ever blessed Redeemer, "Search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they that testify of me."

C. W. M.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

ON FILIAL RESPECT.

MESSEURS WILLIS & RAND.—So enormous are the evils, which the prevailing sin of intemperance threatens to bring, not only upon numerous families, but upon community at large, unless its progress can be arrested, that the decided stand which has recently been taken, against the common use of ardent spirit, by many individuals and societies, and in your valuable paper, and other similar publications, is worthy of high commendation, and merits the gratitude, not merely of every Christian, but of every friend of his country. In the great work of reform, it becomes every one cheerfully to unite, and do what he can. It must be very desirable, however, that the measures, adopted to resist and arrest even this appalling evil, should be none other than such as wisdom may approve—such as are conformed to the Christian's paramount law, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them likewise." In all cases, Christians should aim to be, "wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." It is possible that, even in relation to intemperance, a zeal which is neither exactly according to knowledge, nor regulated by the law of love, may sometimes have too much influence, and do more harm than good. Will you pardon me if I say, too, that some things, which have been published, even in the Recorder and Telegraph, have seemed to me to be somewhat tinged with such zeal?

The anecdote of "a clergyman," and "a very respectable friend of his in Massachusetts," in your paper of May 6, however much it may favor of Christian courtesy and friendliness. Desirable as it is that broad, and every other kind of ardent spirit, should be universally confined to a "phial" in "the medicine chest;" yet, so long have these things been numbered among what were deemed to be at least comforts of life, "no man forbidding," that it is scarcely to be expected that a change in opinion and practice, sufficient thus to confine them, can be effected in a moment. In the mean time, may it not be justly questioned, whether those who have resolved to use ardent spirit medicinally only, or not to use it at all, do really pursue the kindest, or wisest, or surest course, to bring others over to their views, when they treat them in a manner which can scarcely be viewed in any other light than as disrespectful?

But another article, found in the same column with the anecdote above alluded to, appears still more exceptionable. It is, the very unkind "letter of children to a father." If the intimations in that letter are correct, the parent was, indeed, conducting very wickedly, and had given his children much cause for grief and anxiety. And if, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, they had expostulated with their erring parent, shown him the evil and the danger of his way, and urged him to forsake it, in the strongest language of affectionate and filial tenderness and respect, all this would have commended itself to every man's conscience, and to every good man's heart. But, the law of nature, the law of God, which requires children to treat their parents with filial affection and reverence, is not only imperative, but it is so obviously "holy and just, and good," that no manifest violation of it can ever appear, or otherwise than most revolting to any correct and feeling mind, not even if it have been induced by the most ardent zeal against the sin of intemperance itself. Few, indeed, comparatively, are the cases in which children are released from the obligation imposed by this law, even by the wickedness of their parents. In the case before us, it appears evident, from the showing of the children themselves, that the father, as much as he was in fault, had yet done nothing to release them from this obligation. Who, then, but must be both shocked and grieved to hear these children addressing their erring parent in such language as this? "We shall watch the effect of this letter, and if it does no good, we will warn you thus once more. If that warning is lost, we shall . . . take a stand which will place an insuperable barrier between us and you, till you are reformed." "If you do not stop in this course, we must save ourselves and our children, by abandoning you to your fate." "Think you that we shall suffer our children to be near you? Never, never. Their first lesson shall be to shun their grandfather. They must be taught not even to pronounce your name."—What a lesson for parents to teach their children! The first lesson, too! Indeed, is not the language of this letter throughout, merely that of wounded pride, on account of the disgrace the parent was bringing on his family, and not that of grief for the sin, or concern for the salvation, of their guilty parent? And shall I be permitted to ask these children, where they find a warrant for addressing such language to a parent, or for such treatment as that with which they threaten their father, in all the Bible? Is it found in the first commandment with promise, "Honor thy father and thy mother?" Is it found in this awful malediction, "Cursed be he that setteth light by his father, or his mother; and all the people shall say, Amen?" Is it found in this language of the wisest of men, "The eye of him that mocketh his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagle shall eat it?" Or is it found in that dreadful curse, which has lighted on the posterity of Ham, the son of Noah, from generation to generation, because he exposed to his brethren the shame of his father, when like the father of these children, he had wickedly fallen into the sin of intemperance? On the contrary, should not these things make any child tremble to address himself to his parent, as these children seem to have gloried in addressing themselves to their father? The sin of drunkenness is indeed one of very great enormity. But, great as it is, it should be remembered that it is not the only sin of which man may be guilty. There are yet others, which are scarcely less heinous, in the sight of God. And it may be worthy

of the serious consideration of these children, whether the spirit which they have manifested towards their father, may not involve wickedness, which God must view with scarcely less abhorrence, than that which they so severely reprehend in their guilty parent. It may also deserve some consideration, whether a judicious and faithful remonstrance, expressed in respectful, and kind, and affectionate language, in which it must always become children to address a parent; even when they would convince him of wrong, and warn him of danger, would not have been far more likely to produce the desired effect, than such a letter as these children addressed to their father.

[We have softened or omitted the expressions of "Trophimus," in two or three instances, to conform his admonition more strictly to his own excellent rules. Still, we do not go the full length with him in the above censure, though we think he had some occasion for remark. Whether suspect that the truth lies midway between him and our former correspondent.]

From the Vermont Chronicle.

REFERENCES FOR THE RICH.

Baxter, in his *Advice to the rich on the necessity of doing good*, says: "Were I to speak to princes, or to men so rich and potent as to be able to do good a work, I would provoke them to do as much as the Jesuits have done, in seeking the conversion of some of the vast nations of the world." What would he have said had he lived in this age? He did not know the power of "the little."

The following "References for the Rich," from the same little tract, are selected and arranged with great judgment. I would copy the passages, but they would occupy too much space, and the reader can easily turn to them. I hope he will examine them all.

"Math. 5: 7-6; 19, &c.—7: 21, 24-25; 14: Acts 20: 35. Math. 5: 42. Luke 19: 21 to 24-12: 15 to 49-16: 19 to the end-14: 13 to 2. 1 Tim. 6: 17 to 19. Luke 16: 9, 13. Ps. 41: 1. Eccl. Prov. 28: 27. Is. chap. 58. James 1: 5-5: 1 to 5. 1 John 3: 16 to 18. Gal. 6: 6 to 9—Math. 25: 40, 45-6: 3, 4. 1 Cor. 7: 29 to 31." [Works III. p. 447.]

Every man must judge for himself how far these passages are addressed to him. We ought, however, to consider that wealth is always comparative; and, in judging of our own, to look back on those who have nothing, not forward to those who have more than we. "We brought nothing into the world."

BERNARD.

CANDID REMARK.

In an article in the North American Review relating to Indians in the United States, we observed the following passage, which gave us peculiar pleasure, as it indicated, in our opinion, in relation to missionary operations, highly honorable to the conductors of that able work. A few years since, it was not uncommon to observe on the countenances of some, in speaking of Missions to the Indians and to the heathen, the smile of contempt, as if such exertions must prove fruitless. But such is the evidence now, of civilization being advanced by Missions, that the man who does not see their happy influence, must have wilfully shut his eyes to the facts all around him.—Ed. Ch. H. G. ch.

—In the actual state of our Indian relations, the missionary establishments for the education of Indian youth, founded and supported by voluntary contributions and aided by an annual appropriation from the national treasury, almost offer an atonement for the past, and certainly strong encouragement for the future. With a full knowledge of all that has heretofore been done, these institutions are proceeding upon more rational principles. And whatever may be the result of this great and interesting, and we may probably add, final experiment, but one opinion can exist respecting the motives and views of those who are conducting it. Of these establishments there are forty-one in operation, upon the frontiers of the United States. We do not know the number of pupils they contain, but expenditures were \$191,606 in 1824, & \$202,470 in 1825. The returns for 1826, we have not seen. They will doubtless exhibit a proportionate increase. When it is recollected, that the value of their own agricultural products, and the labour of their teachers, artisans and others, which is wholly gratuitous, constitute no part of this amount, some conception may be formed of the value of these eleemosynary foundations. The children, male and female, are here fed, clothed, and taught, and they are prepared by a regular discipline for those duties, which subsequent events may probably call them to perform. We shall hazard no predictions concerning the result. Whatever that may be, no labor effort can be found in all the records of human charity.

CALL TO THE MINISTRY.

The Head of the church does not distribute his gifts without design. If he gives to some of his servants, talents which may fit them for the office of Teachers, it is a proof that he designs them to be teachers; and that fact, indicates his *capable of improvement*, that fact, indicates his will that they should be improved. If it be wrong for them to spend any part of their time in preparation for more extensive usefulness, any reason be assigned why it was right for Timothy to spend a part of his time in improving the gift that was in him by reading, &c.

But an objector may say, "If they have a call to preach, let them go and preach. A call to preach, is not a call to spend six or seven years in a College." To this we answer, 1. That Timothy had a call to preach, and thousands were perishing for lack of knowledge then, as well as at the present day, and yet consistently with that call it was enjoined upon him as a duty, to employ a part of his time in improving his ministerial talents. 2. We suppose young men who are preparing for the Gospel Ministry, to be now engaged in doing good; in endeavoring to save souls, as far as their talents and opportunities will enable them; and this is as much as could be said of Timothy. For the same reason, then, that it was the duty of Timothy to improve his gifts so as to extend his usefulness, it is their duty to improve their gifts for the same purpose. 3. "He call here spoken of, is a call to what?—to go forth immediately, with an ignorant undisciplined, uncultivated mind, to engage in a work which involves so much difficulty and responsibility, that it constrained the Apostle Paul to exclaim, 'I am not sufficient for these things.' Not a call to do the greatest amount of good, but a call to do, with the talents which God has given

them; and in order that this result may be realized, these talents must be improved agreeably to the direction given to Timothy on this subject; and the student while thus employed, is as really obeying the call of God, as he will be when he shall engage in the immediate work of the ministry.—[Literary & Evangelical Magazine.]

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

HOME MISSIONS.—NO. XIX.

Extract of a letter from an Agent of the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society.

"While in — I never preached less than three times on the Sabbath and four lectures in the week from two to four miles from each other. The time not occupied in these public labors, was improved in visiting from house to house, so that I became familiarly acquainted with almost every family, and also with their sentiments and feelings concerning religion. Though there was no result, that might be called a revival, yet I never had stronger evidence that God owned and blessed my labors than among that people. — I found them about a year ago, divided and scattered, and the remnant so disheartened that they thought nothing could be done to save them from becoming a waste place in Zion. But they are now united, take sweet counsel together, and go to the house of God in company. Their energies are roused to action. A few, with trembling, thought of building a meeting-house—it was proposed, & met with the approbation of so many, that in a very short time a subscription was filled up, and half the money advanced to erect a house with galleries, which will contain eighty-six pews on the lower floor. They have made their contracts for the materials and work in perfect harmony, and without a doubt it will be finished in the course of the season, to the comfort and joy of many. The causes which operated so powerfully against them a year ago have lost their influence, and will probably never have a similar effect. Many of the people beholding the change which has taken place, are ready to exclaim, 'What hath God wrought!' And I have seen them so affected with the kindness of your Society, as to cause tears to gush from their eyes, and run down their cheeks like rain. Could you hear the disciples of Christ here, pouring out their whole souls in prayer to God for a blessing on your Society and every member of it, and expressing the most ardent gratitude before the Throne of Grace, for your liberality which has quickened their own energies, and reanimated their hopes, surely you would say and feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive. I feel down ever felt greater happiness, than in being the instrument of your kindness to that grateful people."

Do not facts like these speak a language which the churches of Massachusetts will listen to? Do they not convey an argument of irresistible force, for continued and increased exertion in behalf of our feeble churches?

A REVIVAL IN A FEEBLE PARISH.

"The progress of the work has been slow, and nothing like animal excitement has been witnessed among us. A more still and solemn work I have never seen. The subjects of it have in general been very deeply convinced of sin, and in some instances have been driven to despair before they were willing to go to Christ. Among those who have been hopefully converted are the Deist, the Universalist, the openly profane and dissolute, the careless sinner, the vain formalist and man of correct outward deportment. Fifty-two have been already added to the church as the fruits of this revival, and a number more will probably be added at the next communion. The whole number who have indulged a hope is about eighty, and of these, many are heads of families. For a short time past, the work has appeared to be declining, but a considerable number are still inquiring, what they must do to be saved."

I cannot give you the whole of this interesting letter at present—and will only add, that, under the blessing of God, the Missionary whose steps were directed hither by the Domestic Miss. Society, has been instrumental in this great and good work, and that much more has been effected in the same place, by the same instrumentality than is mentioned above. Where heaven so signally smiles, who will not be encouraged to go forward with great and increasing ardor in the cause of Domestic Missions! S. a.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF RELIGION IN THE PRESBYTERY OF BALTIMORE.

From their last Report to the General Assembly.

The Presbytery of Baltimore report to the General Assembly that the state of religion within their bounds, is more encouraging than it has been in former years. In the first and second congregations of Baltimore the Lord has been pleased in some measure to revive his work—about the first of March a considerable degree of seriousness began to be manifest in both the churches, and it has gone on increasing in both with about an equal pace, until between 50 and 70 in each, mostly young persons, and of both sexes, now professed to have passed from death unto life—of these 48 have been united to the 1st church, and 42 to the 2d church. Many are yet impressed—a good many others profess (on apparently proper evidence) a saving change since—and the work seems still to continue—no week has lately passed without new cases of both conviction and conversion.

Among the facts preceding or connected with this work of grace which appear worthy of being communicated, are the following. 1. Prayer accompanied with fasting, the pungent preaching of the simple Gospel, and especially visiting from house to house seem to have been greatly blessed.

2. Bible classes and Sunday schools have appeared to be eminently useful (under God) in bringing on this work. The great body of the converts has been from these institutions—several of the most promising children and nearly all the teachers in some of our schools, have become hopeful subjects of grace.

We think it not unimportant in this connection to mention the perfect harmony which has subsisted between the pastors of these two churches, and their people, not doubting that it has been instrumental in promoting the good work.

The establishment of a valuable city mission—ry in the 3d Presbyterian church of Baltimore, is regarded as a highly auspicious circumstance, and the promise is strong, as gathered from the present intimations of Providence, that this deplorable church will be soon and happily re-edified, a revival seems to have commenced there.—The

From the New-York Observer.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

private prayer are observed. Things, generally, wear a very encouraging aspect. It is probable Raratonga will become an important missionary station.—*Atiutaki*. All the inhabitants of this island have accepted Christianity, a number baptized, including children, in 615. In all, private prayer are observed. The Maori people here have universally embraced the Gospel, & observed family & private prayer. The missionary settlement in this island was, in 1825, visited by Captain Lord Byron, of H. M. ship *Blonde*, his suite, and afforded them much satisfaction.—*Atui*. Of the whole group, this island has the least progress: the king, and a few contentively of the inhabitants, attend to instruction.

INDIA.

[To be continued.]

From the Sag Harbor Watchman, of June 9

Missionaries. Those acquainted with the missionaries, pains taken by foreigners, who are entitled to the religious cause, to draw him from good instruction, he has no right to take the bold step which he has taken. His power is limited, and causes but little harm to the Missionaries. Capt. Sayre is one of us that the Chiefs generally are decidedly opposed, friendly to the Missionaries, and many of them profess religion, and that this is the greatest of the opposition from foreigners—they are not tortured and restrained in their unlawful and senseless course; and it is very natural and proper that the restraints thus imposed upon

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph.

They felt it a duty and a privilege. Piety was also suppressed, and temperance promoted even among those who were known to be the subjects of conviction. It now appears that one of the means eminently prepared the way of the Lord. The Bible class. Young men and women attended the Bible class, became for months before the revival, exceedingly interested in scriptures; especially in those which were given for their comfort, as the weather rarely prevented their attendance. We passed over the lesson, they seemed to their mental energies to give attention each verse apparently increased their

Wenham, June 20, 1827.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH

BOSTON, JULY 6, 1827

...wrote in his to the Secretary of the
Missionary Society, dated Plymouth, M
1827: "The last moment is now arriv
anchor is just up. Our Plymouth frien
this morning to bid us farewell, and a
in the boat. And now, my dear
finally farewell! After a few more hour
of England will sink below the horizon
seen no more by me forever. Be it so;
trifles move me; for what does it signify
of this little globe we live? The onl
worthy of attention are to be the Lord's,
doing his will, to have a title to heaven,
growing in meekness for it. May it thu
you and me."

Extract of a Letter from a kind correspondent

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For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The body assembled at Worcester, in the First Church, on the 26th ult., at 5 o'clock, P. M., and was organized by choosing Rev. Samuel Osgood, of Springfield, as Moderator, Rev. Enoch Pond of Ward, as Secretary, and Rev. John West of Weymouth, as Assistant Secretary. All the Associations previously connected with the body were represented, and two additional Associations recently formed, the Middlesex Union Association, and the Association of the Middlesex and vicinity, were received into the connection. Delegates were also present from most of the Associations connected with this Association.

Among the articles of business transacted by the Association, the following are worthy of particular notice. A report was made by the General Conference of the Association, which was read and approved. A report was also made by the General Conference of the Association, which was read and approved. A report was also made by the General Conference of the Association, which was read and approved.

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RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Troy, Fall River, Mass.—A letter from this place to the Editor of the Watchman, dated June 26th, says a revival commenced in the Rev. Mr. Smith's Congregational Society, the latter part of last winter, and spread in every direction. He thinks the probable number of the subjects is about 20. About 60 have been baptized in the Baptist connection; about 50 have been added to the Congregational church, and 20 to the Methodist.

Hartford, N. Y.—A correspondent of the Baptist Register says, that a revival is in progress at Hartford, N. Y., which commenced early in the spring. He estimates the converts at over 60, of whom he has baptized 28.

A Blind Man diffusing Light.—The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, who is settled at Green River, N. Y., 10 or 15 miles west of Stockbridge, lost his sight when at college, and has been totally blind for many years. Notwithstanding this afflictive privation, he is an able and useful preacher of the gospel, and performs the various and important duties of a Christian pastor to the acceptance and edification of his people. Thirty-three persons were added to his church a few weeks since. He employs an amanuensis and most of his sermons are written out. —[Hamp Gaz.]

Church constituted.—On Wednesday June 6, a Presbyterian Church consisting of fifteen members, was constituted in Savannah, by the Presbytery of Georgia. On this interesting occasion, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. Pratt, of Darien; after which the candidates were individually and particularly examined before the Presbytery, in relation to experimental piety, repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The Church covenant and confession of faith was then read and adopted, and the constituting prayer offered by the Moderator of the Presbytery, the Rev. H. S. Pratt of St. Mary's. The Church thus constituted, proceeded immediately to the choice of three ruling Elders, who were ordained according to the form prescribed by the Book of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church. The ordaining prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Quarterman of Liberty County.

Bethany Institution.—The Rev. Mr. Walton, late principal of this institution has resigned his office, constrained by its condition and prospects. The Directors accepted his resignation reluctantly; but were convinced they could not proceed, and have appointed a committee to dispose of the property for the advancement of the same cause as far as practicable. The following benefits have resulted from the institution. One young man, who, for a time, enjoyed its advantages, is now labouring with a prospect of usefulness among the Cherokee Indians; another, whose health would not permit him to finish his preparatory studies, is now employed in the Sabbath School Depository in the city of New York; another expects soon to be licensed to preach the Gospel; while four others are in different stages of progress towards the same object.

Middlesex and Norfolk Missionary Society.—This Society held its annual meeting in Newton, on the second Wednesday in April. Delegates were present from the Primary Societies connected with the Baptist churches in Cambridge, West Cambridge, Woburn, Charlestown, Roxbury, Randolph, Dedham, Medfield, Newton, Weston, and Framingham. Sermon by Rev. B. Jacobs, of Cambridge from Ex. 33.18.

The Auxiliary Foreign Miss. Society of York Co., Maine. met at Kittery, June 20, where Mr. E. W. and Rev. Mr. Stewart attended as a deputation from the Board. The Rev. Mr. Cogswell preached from Matt. 6. 10, *The Kingdom come.* E. Shepley Esq., of Saco, President, Rev. C. Marsh, of Sanford, President. In York County are 24 orthodox Congregational churches, and 20 ministers; yet Missionary Associations have been formed in only 9 towns; 9 of ladies, 7 of gentlemen. In 1825 and 1826, (since the Association were formed,) \$990.47 have been contributed to the county to the Board, more than had been collected in the 4 preceding years.—The Executive Committee believe that \$1000 a year might be easily contributed, if Associations were generally formed; and as much more for Domestic Missions.

The Ark Co. Bible Society met at the same place on the same day. Sermon, from John 17. 17, by Rev. Mr. Calf, of Lyman. Col. H. Clark, of Newburyport, Pres. Rev. J. P. Fessenden, Sec. Secretary.

The Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania has 67 organized parishes, 47 Presbyters, 11 Deacons, and in 41 parishes 2149 communicants. The Episcopal fund is \$11,196. 57.

Massachusetts Episcopal Miss. Society. This Society, which held its annual meeting in Boston, June 13th, is entirely domestic in its operations, confining its benefactions to weak and failing churches in the State of Massachusetts. It has fourteen auxiliaries, and during the past year has assisted churches in the towns of Ashfield, Leicester, Marblehead, Bridgewater, Marshfield, Cambridge, Quincy, South Boston and Hingham. The receipts of this Society, compared with many others, are small; having received only \$2,400, since the year 1823, soon after its formation.

Christ Church Sunday School, in this city, during the 5 years of its existence, has admitted 1201 scholars, and has now an average weekly attendance of about 100, seven of whom are Africans. The school has 18 instructors, besides the Superintendent. Having received his 13th Report, containing several articles of interest, we shall present some extracts next week.

A Primary Female Society, in aid of Foreign Missions, auxiliary to the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, was organized at Providence on the 1st inst. Prayers were offered and an Address made by Rev. President Wayland of Brown University. The remarks were founded on that great command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

The Board of the Baptist Missionary Convention of New-York met at Lenox, May 23. Sermon from Luke xlv. 10, by Rev. C. G. Carpenter. After transacting sundry items of Missionary business, the Board adjourned to meet in Sangerfield on Tuesday, Aug. 21.—[Watchman.]

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Missionary Society, are aiding 15 feeble churches, besides the Mariner's Church in Philadelphia.

A New Bible Society was formed at New York, June 22, auxiliary to the American B. S., and consisting of persons in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, is President.

Captain. The Presbytery of Cayuga, N. Y. published Charles H. Nicoll as unworthy to be received in the character of a minister of the Gospel until he shall clear up his character. He is a foreigner, and was licensed to preach several years ago, by a Presbytery in N. Jersey which is now extinct.

INDEPENDENCE.—The political oration, yesterday, before the State and municipal authorities, was delivered by W. P. Mason, Esq. There were religious exercises in two different places. In Park-street church, an Address was delivered by the Rev. E. Briggs, and a collection of \$101 was taken up, for the American Colonization Society. In the First Baptist church, an Address was delivered by Mr. Barker Stow.

We have received the "YOUTH'S COMPANION," published at Boston. From a cursory examination of one or two of the numbers, we think it bids fair to become a useful publication. It is issued weekly on a half sheet royal, folio; terms, one dollar a year in advance.

West. S. S. Visitant.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

On Thursday, June 7, the Rev. JAMES F. McEWEEN was ordained as Collegiate Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Bridgeport, Vt. Blessing invoked and portion of Scripture read by Rev. Mr. Graves the Senior Pastor; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Comstock; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bates President of Middlebury College; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapin of Andover; Charge by Rev. Mr. Metten of Southbury; Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith of Weybridge; Charge to the People by Rev. Mr. Gale of Charlotte; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. M. Fiske, of Monkton.

On the 27th June, Rev. SAMUEL I. RIDGELL was ordained over the First Congregational Church and Society in Gloucester, Vt. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Haves, of Andover; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Metten, of Southbury; Right-hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Smith of Weybridge; Charge to the People by Rev. Mr. Gale of Charlotte; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Monkton.

On the 27th June, Rev. HENRY DAVIS was ordained as Evangelist at Bridgeport, Conn. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Haves, of Andover; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Metten, of Southbury; Right-hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Smith of Weybridge; Charge to the People by Rev. Mr. Gale of Charlotte; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Monkton.

On the 30th of May, by the Union Association, Rev. ISAAC SMITH was ordained and installed as Pastor over the Second Congregational Church in Lisle, and Rev. LEVI COLLINS was ordained as Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. N. Sprague, of Newburyport, Mass. June 16.

June 19, Rev. ALVIN ACKLEY was ordained over the Baptist Church of Colchester and East Haddam, Ct. Elder A. Wilcox preached.

On the 10th of May 1828, a new Baptist Church was organized in the south-east part of Homer, Cortland Co. N. Y. consisting of 30 members.

The Baptist Meeting-house in Pittsfield, Ms., was dedicated to the worship of God on Wednesday the 13th ult. One hundred and twenty persons were present.

On Wednesday, June 27, the new Church erected in Danvers, N. H., by the First Unitarian Congregational Society, was dedicated, and the Rev. NATHANIEL GALE was ordained Pastor of the Society. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Ganett, of Boston.

The Corner Stone of a Meeting House for the First Presbyterian Church was laid on Wednesday morning, in this city, near Pleasant Street, with religious ceremonies.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Canning.—There is no reason to suppose that any material change will take place in the policy of the British government, in consequence of the elevation of Mr. Canning to the office of Prime Minister. He is a Tory, and has long been a member of a Tory administration, without having agreed on all important subjects, except the Catholic question. He has recently declared that he was decidedly opposed to the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts; acts of the most liberal and tolerant character, which were introduced by the late administration. A great deal is said about Mr. Canning's "liberalism," but this word is much abused now-a-days, and means any thing, or nothing.—[Hamp. Gaz.]

The English Ministry.—A London paper says, We are at length able to announce the final arrangements of the Ministry, such as it will be hereafter constituted. The Marquis of Lansdown has been named as the new Foreign Secretary. The Earl of Carlisle accepts the situation of First Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Amblerbury takes the office of Judge Advocate General; and Sir John McDonnell that of one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Mr. Calcraft is talked of for some situation, but we have not heard any particular one named, at present, as likely to be offered to the Honourable gentleman.

His Majesty's Cabinet Council, is now composed as follows: Mr. Manning, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Lyndhurst, Duke of Bedford, Lord Bexley, Viscount Dukes, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wynn, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Palmerston, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Tierney.

The three vacant ribbons of the Most Noble Order of St. George, have been conferred on the Dukes of Leeds and Devonshire, the Marquis of Epsom, and the Earl of Warwick and Lord Abingdon have been invested with the Order of the Thistle.

A public discussion was to be had in London, on 24th May, between a Protestant and Catholic clergyman, on the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible without comment.

Thames Tunnel.—On the 18th May, the water broke into the Thames Tunnel. About 160 men were at work when the dam was given; and they were very near being drowned. Large quantities of clay, in bags, were lowered down, to stop the opening, which was effected, and on the 24th the water in the Tunnel, which had been filled to the level of the river, was pumped out, and the brick work found entire and uninjured. The excavation will be immediately resumed.

From a German Paper.—The *Ann-Maria*, a Holstein ship, lately arrived at Hamburg, from Vera Cruz, with 212,000 dollars, on account of the Elberfeld trading company it being the first direct return of money for their shipments of German manufactures.—It is stated that the beautiful remains of the temple of Erychthon at Athens have been discovered. A Turkish Army struck a heavy blow to a column which supported one of the angles of the edifice and it suddenly fell, and crushed under the ruin the widow of the brave Gen. Gourra.

South America.—From the St. Thomas Times of the 12th May received at Norfolk, advices from Maracaybo have been received that Carthagena, Santa Martha, Bogota, and the eastern part of Venezuela had declared for a federal form of government.—Col. J. S. Lopez, who was implicated in the late disturbances at Cumana, has been banished for ten years. The arrival at Bogota of Generals Barras, Sanders and others, who were sent prisoners by a division of the Colombian army is confirmed.

Martinique.—Capt. Knapp, of the Mary Jane, at New-Berport, from St. Pierre, reports that there never was so dry a season there as the present; not a drop of rain had descended for more than six weeks, and vegetation was parched up; the planters were in despair—the cane cut was but one third grown—they asked 40 sous for molasses on the estates, and there would be but little at that price. The Mary Jane waited 50 days and could procure but 8000 gallons.

More than 100,000 emigrants lately arrived at Quebec on three successive days. The whole number the present season is 8559, none of whom have come under government patronage.

Commercial Land Expedition.—On the 15th of May assembled at the Blue Springs, called the Santa Fe company, and took their departure for that province. A letter from Col. Storr, one of the company, is dated "Santa Fe Trace, 120 miles west of Franklin, May 28." He says, "We have in company about one hundred and five men, and fifty-three wagons and pleasure carriages. Our line of march is at least one mile in length, and is said to be extremely beautiful to the eye of a spectator, and certainly must appear formidable in the estimation of Indians. The company is the largest which has traversed this route." The company is regularly organized, with suitable officers. Rev. John Pearson is chaplain.

Expedition to the South Pole.—It is stated in the Charleston Observer, that Mr. J. N. Reynolds has already raised more than two thirds of the sum necessary for the purchase and equipment of two small vessels intended for this expedition; and that several young officers of the Navy have applied for permission to share in the dangers and honours of the voyage.

A Farmers' and Manufacturers' Meeting, held at Rutland, Vt., has appointed the Hon. Messrs. Jarvis, Malley, Faine, Hall and Allen, delegates to represent them in Convention at Harrisburg, Pa. in July.

The Executive of Maine has appointed Samuel Redington of Vassalborough, Joseph Sewall of Farmington, and Abijah Smith of Waterville, to be agents under the resolve for completing the State road from the Kennebec river to Canada.

Improvement in Hampshire.—The subject of Lotteries was agitated in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and the sense of the House expressed in the most decided terms against granting any lotteries in the State, or allowing any foreign tickets (even those authorized by Congress) to be sold within the limits of New-Hampshire.—[Salem.]

A bill has passed the House, to divide the town of Londonderry. One is under consideration, for dividing the county of Cheshire.

An act has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island for incorporating the Narragansett Bay Company, for establishing a steam boat from Newport to Narragansett, and cutting a canal across the island of Conanicut.

An insolvent bill is before the Legislature of Rhode Island, by which it is proposed to transfer the jurisdiction of insolvent cases from the General Assembly to the Supreme Court.

More Indian Troubles.—It is said that the Creek in Georgia refuse to surrender their land in that state, beyond the new treaty line, and refuse the money appropriated for them by the government. It is also said, that the Cherokee chief Ridge is in the Creek nation, encouraging these views.

In the New-England from N. Orleans for France, went Miss Wright, 207. Owen, Jun., of New-Hampshire, and six Osgood Chiefs, with four white companions.

It may be gratifying to the friends of the Farmington Canal, to know that this work is now rapidly progressing towards its completion. We understand from good authority, that there are at this time twelve hundred hands employed on the canal, between this city and Farmington.

Despatch.—The Portland Argus of June 26th states that the Court of Common Pleas adjourned on Saturday, after an unusually short session, having disposed of about seven hundred civil actions and a considerable number of criminal cases. Chief Justice Williams presided, and made much despatch of business; that the parties, jurors and witnesses were, after a detention of four days only in Court, permitted to return to their respective homes.

The number of men on the roll of the Militia of New-Hampshire, is as follows: Infantry, Light Infantry, and Grenadiers, 2479; Cavalry, 1,171; Artillery, 1,646; Riflemen, 1,647.—Total, 53,219.

We understand that Brigadier General Lyman has declined accepting the office of Major General, to which he was elected at the last session of the Legislature.

The American, a political and Miscellaneous paper has just made its appearance at Castine, Me.

Western Medical and Physical Journal.—A periodical work by this title has been commenced, at Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted by Drs. Drake and Wright.

The editor of the Christian Inquirer, a weekly Unitarian paper published in New-York, has given notice to his subscribers, that he will discontinue the publication for want of adequate patronage.

Our countryman, Mr. William C. Woodbridge has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Paris, on the nomination of the Baron Humboldt, so distinguished for his researches in South America.

The income derived from the labour of the convicts in the New-Hampshire State Prison, the last year, exceeded the expenditures for the support of the prison, by the sum of \$5,234. The sales of hammered stone during the year amounted to \$12,221.

Reform.—The Intelligencer states, that Mr. Holt, a grocer in State-street, New-Haven, has for sometime past, voluntarily relinquished the sale of all kinds of spirituous liquors; and from conscientious scruples will not keep the poison in his store, nor aid or assist in giving it to his fellow-men.

Owen's Judge.—The Life-Civil County Post says, of the gentleman who has forbidden people to trust Robert Owen, "Mr. Macleure is an enthusiast upon the subject of education. He has made it his study in Europe for many years, and from the above may be inferred the result of his experiment upon his countrymen. He has been a contributor in rare and valuable books, and costly European minerals, to American scientific societies; and is the President of the American Geological Society."

Fire Department.—We have been favored with the "General Return," of the Fire Department in this city for the present year. It is printed on a large, imperial sheet, and appears to have been compiled with much care and correctness. The number of Engines is 20—Engines, 12; Men, 1120—Horse Carriages, 23—Hose, No. of feet, 6005—Spanners, 204—Belts, 183—Buckets, 529—Suction Hose, No. of feet, 144—Drag Rope, No. 1165, &c. Besides the Engine companies, there is a Hook and Ladder company, composed of 48 members, and having in position the necessary Carriage, Ladders, Hooks, Ropes, Chains, &c.

In the city of New York, there are 44 fire engines in good order: five hook and ladder trucks, upwards of 11,000 feet of hose and 1248 firemen.

The ship *Calcutta*, of New York, encountered the same gale, that the ship *New York* met with on her passage to Liverpool, as described on our last page. The *Calcutta* was struck by a tremendous gale; but suffered little injury, and no lives were lost.

Frederick.—The present freshet in the river has, says the Savannah Georgian of the 14th June occasioned considerable damage to the crops of cotton on the low lands, in the neighbourhood of the city, bordering on the river, and on some plantations it is totally destroyed; Corn or rice will be planted in consequence.

Disaster.—The sloop *Somerset*, Calder, of and for New-York, sailed from New-York, June 23d, and on the 27th about 4 P. M. and about 10 miles from Chatham, was run down by sloop *Harriet*, from Belfast for Stonington. Both vessels were injured and soon separated. The *Somerset* appeared to be in a sinking condition; but the *Harriet* was unable to help her, being unmanageable by the loss of the main boom, and having a hole stove in her bottom. The *Harriet* was afterwards seen, towed by another vessel towards Nantucket.

Disaster.—The sloop *Astrea*, Pryor, of and bound to N. York, laden with coal, sunk on Good's Rocks, a few miles below Richmond on Wednesday night, the 23rd inst. She had previously got on the rocks in a heavy squall from the Westward, and soon after being—Captain and crew saved.

Fatal Accident.—The sloop *Good Hope*, Captain Clark of Baltimore, was upset in a squall June 21st, off Hawkins Point, and a white man (name not ascertained) was drowned. The remainder of the crew were taken from the sloop, by the Steam Boat *Philadelphia*, Captain Thomas, of the Union Line, which happened to be passing on her trip from New-York.

Melancholy Providence.—In Conway, Mass. on Sunday before last, a man by the name of Ellis, aged 19, went out to bathe in a neighboring pond, and getting into a deep place, and being unable to swim immediately sunk. The body was taken out in about 30 minutes, but the spirit had fled.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn from the Eastern Argus that Messrs. Edmund Foster, Lester Luffin and Matson McCully, of Gorham, and William Orr, with his son aged about 10 years, were drowned on Friday last in Sebago Pond, while on a fishing frolic. Mr. Foster and his partner, Mr. Luffin, both of whom have left families, were natives of Southwick, Mass. Mr. Orr has also left a wife and family.

Accident in Rochester, N. York.—A scaffolding erected for the purpose of roofing Gen. Beach's new flour mill now building at the west end of the aqueduct in that village, fell and precipitated five of the six workmen who were on it, from the roof of the building, to the bridge and race-way below. Two of the men were instantly killed, and the other three very badly injured.

Progress of Vice.—A Cincinnati (Ohio) paper of June 9, says,—"Although we have now a Theatre as large as the New-York Chatham, there is to be another erected this summer, the cost of which will be about \$30,000."

Murder.—An Irishman named John Hennessy and upwards of seventy years of age, was killed in New-York, on Saturday evening June 23d, by another Irishman, Barney McGowan. The two men were fellow lodgers, and in the course of the day or evening had been engaged in a controversy. At night Hennessy, being intoxicated, got into McGowan's bed, which produced a new irritation, and led on to the fatal encounter.

The Albany Grand Jury has found a bill of indictment against Jesse Strand for the murder of John Whipple, and against Eliza D. Whipple, the wife of the deceased, and both are in jail awaiting their trial. Strand has made a full confession of having committed the murder, in which he implicates Mrs. W. as an accomplice. He states that after having fired at Whipple, he fled to a distance from the house, hid his rifle in the mud, went into the street, and joined those who were attracted to the house by the rumour

of the murder, and what is remarkable, he served on the jury, on the body of the man whom he murdered. The rifle has since been found, from a description of the piece of concealment. There appears to be a belief on some minds, that he accused Mrs. Whipple falsely.

A quarrel took place in Scarborough, Me. on Monday, June 25, between Thomas Burnham and Thos. Carter, which resulted in the former's striking the latter with an axe, by which three of his ribs were severed, and but little hope are entertained of his recovery. Burnham has been recognized in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas.

Awful Effects of Intemperance.—A young man named William Leaser, 22 years of age, was yesterday brought before the Mayor, and by him committed for trial, before the next Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with having beaten and abused his wife, (who was nineteen years of age, and a delicate state,) to such an extent, as to cause her death, and the death of her child.—[Philad. Pa.]

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dr. Joseph Seagraves, of Woodstock, Conn. Miss Nancy Bacon, late of Wrentham; Mr. William H. Hewes, to Mrs. Abigail Leavitt; at Leechmans Point, Mr. J. C. West Cambridge, Joseph Tufes, Esq. of Charlestown, to Miss Helen Whitmore.—In Roxbury, Allen Newell, to Miss Harriet Wood.—In Salem, Capt. George E. Bailey, to Miss Cynthia Claridge.—In Springfield, Capt. George Gardner, to Miss Lois Bliss.—In Lowell, Mr. Elijah Breeck, to Miss Lucy Lovejoy; Mr. James V. Atkinson, to Miss Cynthia Ricknell.—In Taunton, Capt. Hoses Lewis, to Miss Maria P. Hillman.—In Brooklyn, Conn. Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham, to Miss Cecelia, daughter of the late Hon. Roger Wolcott Williams, of B. a direct descendant of the patriarch Roger Williams.

At North Stratford, Conn. Alajah Fisher Esq. to Mrs. Mary Atwater, widow of the late Rev. Charles A.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Brewster, widow of the late Mr. William B. 29, Mr. George Adams 29, Mr. John Robinson 31; Mr. Thomas Fleet 29; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Howard 28; Mr. John Jordan; Mrs. Hannah Winslow 76; Mrs. Hannah Porter 80.

In Cambridge, Mrs. Ruth Hooper, wife of Lewis Deane, 60.—In Wrentham, Mr. Leonard Hirt 25, Henry Blyson, 3 years, drowned by falling into the river.—In New-York, Mr. Stephen Sumner, of this city.—In Medford, Dea. Richard Hall, 90.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Tucker, 24.—In East Bridgewater, Mr. Jacob Mitchell, 38.—In Cohasset, Mr. Abigail, wife of Capt. Daniel Lathrop.—In Taunton, Miss Fanny W. Stoll, 25.—In Wrentham, Lt. John Combs, 71.—In Hollis, Mrs. Lydia Ames, 32.

In Beverly, Rev. Mr. Macomber, pastor of the Baptist church in that town.

In Cambridge, on Sunday, drowned while bathing in Charles River, Fitzwilliam S. Bowers, 19.

In Medway, West Parish, on the 13th inst. Mr. Timothy Partridge, 38.

In Rowe, Mass. Charles Stetson, aged 5 years and 2 months. His death was occasioned by an excessive dose of Eider Brand, which he took from a bottle standing by the highway for the use of laborers employed thereon. He was found asphyxiated, and could never be aroused; but after a few convulsive fits expired.

In Portland, Mrs. Martha Barrett, widow of the late John Barrett Esq. of Northfield, Me. 65.

Died, at Andover, on the 22nd of May, ABEL PEARSON, aged 71. He was born at Byfield, Mass. and graduated at Dartmouth College. For more than forty years he has been engaged in his professional duties at Andover, and seldom has a physician had a more extensive practice, or been more successful; and never perhaps did one more deeply sympathize with the sick and afflicted in their sorrows, or gain more completely the confidence and love of his patients. But while he felt very tenderly towards them in regard to their bodily infirmities, he took a lively interest in their spiritual welfare. He was not one who loved to exclude the consoling religion of the gospel from the chamber of the sick and dying, but earnestly valued that all might be directed to the Saviour of sinners, and he heard their spiritual maladies by the great Physician. He expired suddenly, while standing by the bedside of a patient, without a struggle or a groan, leaving a bereaved wife and children, and a very numerous circle of friends to mourn his unexpected departure. Perhaps the death of none in the place where he resided would have caused a sadder bereavement, or awakened a greater degree of sympathy.

He sustained the office of a Deacon in the church, for the period of 26 years and one day; and in that capacity exerted a great and salutary influence, both in the church and out of it. An address and prayers were offered on the occasion of his funeral, in the meeting-house of the S. church, in the presence of a crowded, silent, and deeply affected assembly, and his remains were followed to the grave by an unusual concourse of people. His memory is embalmed in Christian love and hope for eternity. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." [Com.]

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Missionary Society will be held, by adjournment, on Wednesday the 11th inst. in the Vestry of Hanover Church, Boston, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as alterations are proposed to be made in the By-Laws of the Society, and other business of great importance to be transacted.

The Board of Trustees will meet, by adjournment, on the same day, in the same place, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Per order, BROWN EMMERSON, Sec'y of M. M. S.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society will be held on Wednesday the 11th inst. at the Vestry of Hanover Church in Boston. A committee for examining candidates will meet at the same place the preceding day at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF Q. Q.

JUST received, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANES, new supply of Contributions of Q. Q. to a periodical work; with some pieces not before published. By the late Jane Taylor. In two volumes. July 6.

JUST published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 50, Cornhill, *The Orphans of Normandy*, or Florence and Lucie; by Mrs. Sherwood.—*Choice Pleasures for Youth*, recommended in a series of Letters from a father to his son.—*A Mother's Portrait*, sketched soon after her decease, for the study of her children, by their surviving parent.

FOR A very extensive assortment of small religious works suitable for Sabbath School Libraries. For particulars see Missionary Herald covers for July. In Press.—A Mother's Journal during the last illness of her daughter, with a preface by JANE TAYLOR, 2d edition.

Forwards Sermons, for children 2d edition. *Monitors of Mrs. Martha Fessenden Denney Allen McClell, The Highland Soldier*, by the author of "Oriental," "Grandfather's Tales," &c. &c.

Wellington Guard, an interesting History; by Lieutenant Francis Tendon, of Portland. July 6.

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution have taken measures for placing the students, at all times, under the more immediate care and observation of their instructors. The object, designed to be effected by such a course of procedure, is to afford every possible security for the moral habits of the pupils, and more effectually to provide for the proper employment of their time.

Accommodations for boarding twenty pupils in his family, will be furnished by Mr. Hildreth, the Preceptor. Those who board with him, will be subjected to particular regulations. They will not be allowed to pass certain limits without special permission. Beside the regular hours allotted to study in the Academy, they will be required to devote, in the presence of the Preceptor, three hours more to study, in the course of the morning and evening of each day

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.
HANNAH—An Indian Woman.

And yet she did not seem to be
For fancy's eye to gaze upon; and one who wished
To look on sorrow, such as poets tell of,
Would have passed her by.

The laboured heaving of her breast,
Her hollow cough, and the untutored glancing
Of her woe-sunk eye, would never wake
That sickly sensibility which feeds itself
On woes that are not.

And I, if I should live to tell, in other years,
What I have seen, should quite forget poor Hannah,
Unknown by all the world, but laid perhaps
By the kind hand of one as poor as she,
Within that earth which freely gives a home to all,
But most to those who have no other shelter.

Why, there was nothing in her face
To tell that beauty once shone brightly there,
No faded rose, nor withered lily spoke
Of fairer days. Her form
Was never of that ethereal mould
Of which the visionary tells;
Nor had she ever left a shade of beauty
In the eye that saw her.

Her slow uncertain step
Had never joined with graceful
The moonlight dance. Her dress
Was coarse and mean, and had been worn
Through every woe which comes on poverty;
No remnant of better times,
No "herchief which" said a princess wore,
No, there was nothing, to make the gift
By charity bestowed, romantic,
If one loved romance.

Yet something said that she was human.
Too deep the lines of sorrow on her face
Not to be understood by one, who feels mortality.
And there was something too which said
She was immortal. If you would look beneath
Those bushy brows, Oh! you might see an eye
Which shewed a soul as much
As one which had been taught a meaning
More intense, more bright than hers.

Hannah did not complain,
She'd often tried the sensibilities of man
And found they were but cold.
So I have sometimes thought, and yet a few
A very few, do feel the griefs of other hearts
Almost as if they were their own.
And they will suffer much, and long,
So they can lighten make the burden
Of just one poor fellow-traveller,
Or give to one dark soul, a hope of Heaven.

We saw her sitting down upon the frozen earth
To rest her weariness, and then she rose
And slowly went away, to what she called her home.
Ah! 'tis but comfortless to think
If such a refuge for the sick, 'tis all she has,
She'll not need any long.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.
ON TOBACCO.

Messrs. Editors.—Much has been written
and published in our periodicals concerning
the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and
many hearts have been, and now are wrung
with anguish at beholding the fatal effects
produced by this soul destroying vice, which
is prevailing to an alarming extent through
our country. But I have seen very little
notice taken of the vice, which I call auxiliary
drunkenness; I mean the immoderate use of
tobacco, in the various methods of chewing,
snuffing and smoking. I presume that it will be
acknowledged by all that will candidly consider
the subject, that the constant use of this weed, in any
of its forms, has a pernicious effect on the human
constitution. That it may be used on some
occasions as a medicine, will not be denied;
and the same may be said of some roots and
mineral which are very deleterious; and unless taken
in a prescribed form would cause immediate death.
But who would think of continuing the daily
use of medicine while in health, which he was
strained to take while sick. Those persons
who make an immoderate use of tobacco, must be
considered as partaking of the sin of intemperance
when tried by the word of God, which says, "tho
whether we eat or drink or whatever we do, we must
do all to the glory of God."—I am led to make
these remarks with particular reference to those
who profess to be the meek and humble followers
of the Lord Jesus Christ. Were this vice confined
to those who have no concern for their souls
as the vice of intemperate drinking appears to
be, it might be accounted for in the same way.
"That the hearts of the sons of men are fully
set in them to do evil;" and, "That they have
no fear of God before their eyes."—With the following
extract from a little book for children I would
conclude, with the hope that some ardent pen
man, will take up this subject.

"The Indians poison their arrows with the oil
of tobacco, which, infused into a fresh wound,
causes sickness, convulsions, and death; with
what safety, therefore, may the fine powder of
the same plant be applied to the internal tender
surface of the nose, which is induced with exquisite
feeling, and from the delicacy of its structure
is exceedingly liable to injury? By the immoderate
use of snuff, the organs of smelling are rendered
callous and insensible, and therefore un-
able to perform their functions. To this bad
effect, may be added the stupefying quality of
tobacco, by which not only the brain and nerves
are injured, but also the sight; whilst from the
force with which snuff is usually drawn up the
nose, its passage becomes obstructed, and the
voice loses its clearness and distinct articulation."
"It has been said, that tobacco, when chewed,
is a preservation against hunger; but this is a
vulgar error, for it may more properly be said
to destroy appetite, by promoting the discharge
of that fluid, which is essential to the proper
digestion of our food.

"In smoking also, the fumes of tobacco, in-
duce a kind of insensibility not easily described.
It is productive, however, of many disorders
of the head and stomach, particularly the last,
as may be observed in the effect it has on a person
who tries it for the first time. "The loss" both
of time and money, occasioned by an indulgence
in this useless and hurtful propensity, is worthy
of remark. Every professed and incurable snuff
taker, at a moderate calculation, takes one pinch
in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the disagree-
able ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose,
and other incidental circumstances, consumes a
minute and a half. One minute and a half out
of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff
taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-

four minutes out of every day, of twenty-four
hours, or to one day out of ten; and one day out
of every ten, will amount to thirty-six and a
half days in the year, or to seven years of wasted
time out of that short life, which is allowed us
for other purposes.

"Compute now the expense, and it will be
found that this luxury encroaches as much on the
income of snuff-takers, as it does on their time;
and, that the time and money thus lost, would
have enabled them to enjoy many of the comforts
of this life and give them the means of doing
much good."

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Trustees of this excellent Institution have
made their annual report on the Treasurer's ac-
counts and the general state of the establishment;
from which it appears that the financial concerns
are in a healthy condition, there being a balance
of \$1,800 and upwards, deposited in the Suffolk
Bank to the credit of the Corporation.
At the McLean Asylum for the Insane, the re-
sults, the last year, have been unusually favor-
able. Of forty-nine persons removed, twenty-
six were recovered, while during the previous
year, only nineteen out of fifty-six were restored
to reason. The addition to the wing occupied
by males at Charlestown is nearly completed, and
will constitute an important and necessary aid to
the institution. An addition to the wing appro-
priated to females, similar to that for the males,
will soon be demanded, and would render the
buildings and accommodations as perfect, it is
believed, as those of any modern institution of the
kind.

At the Hospital in North Allen street, the re-
sults of the year, under all circumstances, are
entirely satisfactory. In January last, the Erys-
ipelatous inflammation made its appearance; and
as a measure of precaution, all patients were dis-
charged who could be removed with safety. The
Hospital was cleared for 17 days. The whole
number of patients in the house during the year
was greater than in any former year; viz: 569;
of whom 209 were discharged entirely well, 129
much relieved, and 79 relieved. Only 31 deaths
occurred. The number of surgical operations was
larger than in any former year, and many cases
were of great importance and danger. Still
no patient died from an operation, or while under
consequent treatment.

The internal economy of the Hospital is under
the superintendence of Nathan Gurney, Esq.,
assisted by Mrs. Gurney as matron of the house,
who have given entire satisfaction. The experi-
ment of encouraging individuals to maintain free
beds for patients of their own nomination, has
been sufficiently favorable to authorize a continu-
ance of the practice. During the year 23 have
been maintained for \$100 each; on which have
been received 119 patients.—*Jm. Traveller.*

PRISONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The committee of the Legislature, appointed
in 1826 to examine into, and ascertain the state
of the several Jails of this Commonwealth and
also of the Penitentiary at Worcester, have vis-
ited all, save three, in the state, and have given
the result of their investigations in a very full
and interesting report. From this it appears that
in the county of Suffolk, in a period of five years
from 1820, there were committed 4880 debtors,
3683 criminals; in all 8563. In other counties,
except Franklin, 3192 debtors, 2710 criminals;
total number in Massachusetts, 14,465. The num-
ber of persons at the time of visitation, in all the
counties save that above mentioned, was 52 debtors,
108 criminals; total 160.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the per-
sons confined in the several prisons may be dis-
tinguished into the following classes:

1. Debtors on attachment & execution wheth-
er on the limits, or in close confinement;
2. Persons accused of offences not bailable or
not actually bailed—including offences infamous
and not infamous;
3. Persons, under sentence, for infamous offen-
ces, including 1. Capital, 2. to be sent to State
Prison, 3. sentenced to hard labour in prison.
4. Persons under sentence for offences not in-
famous, 1. for imprisonment merely, 2. detained
for fine and costs.
5. Those committed as subjects of a House of
Correction.
6. Lunatics, and persons furiously mad.

These classes being so various, it is apparent
that different accommodations should be provided
for each. Debtors should always be considered
and treated apart from the others, as also those
committed for not paying a fine for a common as-
sault, and those under sentence for murder. The
law requires that their treatment should be differ-
ent, but the committee intimate that this rule is
not always attended to. Many of the inmates
of the prisons are those who have been examined
but not tried and convicted. These, especially
that portion of them who are known to be old of-
fenders, should be kept distinct, though in safe
custody. The laws require the minors and per-
sons charged with a first offence, should be kept
separate from felons and old offenders as the
state of the prison will admit.

The committee are not pleased with the House
of Correction in the Commonwealth, as they are
but ill adapted to the original design of the
laws. That part of the jail in Boston which is
used for this purpose, though imperfect in several
respects, is better adapted to effect the desired
ends, than any other place visited by the com-
mittee.

Public attention has of late been so much at-
tracted to the subject of Prison Discipline, that
it is hoped reform will ensue, and the jails, which
are very unsuitable for houses of correction, will
no longer be used as such. The rooms as they
are at present constructed in the jails are im-
properly calculated to contain a number of con-
victs, and to admit of communication within and
without. "All experience shows that prisoners
should be kept separate from each other, and the
world. The jails are destitute of sufficient yards
and walls, so necessary for the purpose of air,
exercise, and labor. Cleanliness is well attended
to, except in case of some lunatics, and there has
been no prevailing sickness; but "there is no
accommodation in our jails for sickness."

Instruction, especially of a suitable religious
kind, has been nearly unknown. Bibles and
Tracts have perhaps been supplied, but the pre-
cepts of the living teacher have not accompanied
them. Some there are who will read and profit
by the valuable books within their reach, but
most of those confined will receive more salutary
instruction and benefit from a single lecture, en-
forced by the feeling manner of some gifted di-
vine, than from whole volumes of printed ser-
mons and Tracts. Employment, too, has received
little, and in many instances, no attention.—
The Committee present a truly horrid picture
of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings
who are confined as lunatics and insane; which
without abridgement, we give in their own lan-
guage.

"While your Committee are pleased to ob-
serve that the prisoners in general have been
treated with humane attention, they are con-
strained to observe that very different have been
their feelings in examining the state of persons
lunatic and insane in the gaols and houses of cor-
rection. The situation of these wretched beings
calls very loudly for some redress. They seem
to have been considered as out of the protection
of laws. Less attention is paid to their cleanli-

ness and comfort than to the wild beasts in their
cages, which are kept for show. Some of these
miserable beings have been confined for twenty
years or more, and seem to have been left to wal-
low in their own filth. In visiting the various
prisons where they are confined we have found
no exceptions. It is not easy to say what ought
to be done, but we should be wanting in fidelity
to the trust reposed in us, did we not say that
for them something must be done. Some differ-
ent regulations are indispensable."—[ib.]

DR. WILSON.

Late Professor in Columbia College, New York.

A singular and comparatively trivial circum-
stance made him resolve to come to this country.
It was as follows: Whilst his father was at work
in his field on a damp, misty day, he happened
to be present when a young man whom they called
the Laird, stepped up towards them and talked
with his father for a considerable length of time,
during all which his aged father stood with his
bald head uncovered, and exposed to the damp
air; while the young man stood with his hat on
his head, amusing himself with a small stick or
rattan in his hand. So when the young man
went away, the old gentleman put on his hat.
His son then said to him, "Father, why do you
stand for so long a time with your head bare, and
in this damp day, while the young man who talked
with you had his head covered?" To which the
father replied, "Ah, my son, that's the young
Laird. 'Laird or nae Laird, I would not have
kept my hat in my hand for so long a time, while
he, a young stripling like myself, had his hat on
his head." "Ye would not, nae? Then, my son,
I am afraid ye would be accounted a rebel."
"Then I would not live under such a govern-
ment as this." And where would ye go? "To
America," replied the son. And from that day
his mind was bent on quitting his native country,
and coming here, where he might enjoy civil
and religious liberty. Accordingly after much im-
portunity with his fond parents, he at length ob-
tained their reluctant consent, and arrived in the
city of New York in 1763.—[N. Y. Obs.]

How to dispose of Riddle.—There is nothing
that people are more mortified to spend in vain
than their scorn. A man of the right kind would
say, upon an intimation that he is opposed by
scorn: "They will laugh, will they? I have
something else to do than to trouble myself about
their mirth. I do not care if the whole neigh-
borhood were to laugh in a chorus. I should in-
deed be sorry to see or hear such a number of
fools, but pleased enough to find that they did
not consider me one of their stamp. The good
to result from my project will no less be less-
ened by vain and shallow minds, that cannot under-
stand it, are diverted at it, and at me. What
should I think of my pursuits, if every trivial
thoughtless being could comprehend, or would
applaud them; and of myself, if my courage
needed levity and ignorance for their allies, or
could shrink at their sneers."—Foster.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIGNS OF INTemperance.

We propose to make a few short extracts from
Dr. Beecher's second sermon on Intemperance,
in which he speaks of the Indications a man may
give that the habit is coming over him with pow-
er. The signs he names are seven in number,
of which we now copy the first.

One of the early indications of intemperance
may be found in the associations of time and
place. In the commencement of this evil habit,
there are many who drink to excess only on par-
ticular days, such as days for military exhibition,
the anniversary of our independence, the birth-
day of Washington, Christmas, new year's
day, election, and others of the like nature.
When any of these holidays arrive, and they
come as often almost as saint's days in the calen-
dar, they bring with them, to many, the insatiable
desire of drinking, as well as a dispensation
from the sin, as efficacious and quieting to the
conscience, as papal indulgences.

There are some I am aware that have recom-
mended the multiplication of holidays and public
amusements, as a remedy for intemperance;—
about as wise a prescription—as the multiplying
gambling-houses to supersede gambling, or the
building of theatres to correct the evils of the
stage.

There are others who feel the desire of drink-
ing stirred up within them by the associations of
place. They could go from end to end of a day's
journey without ardent spirits, were there no
taverns on the road. But the very sight of these
receptacles of pilgrims awakens the desire "so
to step in and take something." And so power-
ful does this association become, that many will
no more pass the tavern than they would pass a
fortified place with all the engines of death di-
rected against them. There are in every city,
town and village, places of resort, which in like
manner as soon as the eye falls upon them, cre-
ate the thirst of drinking, and many, who com-
ing to market or on business, pass near them,
pay toll there as regularly as they do at the gates;
and sometimes both when they come in & when
they go out. In cities and their suburbs, there
are hundreds of shops at which a large proportion
of those who bring in produce stop regularly to
receive the customary beverage.

In every community you may observe particu-
lar persons also who can never meet without feel-
ing the simultaneous desire of strong drink.
What can be the reason of this? All men, when
they meet, are not affected thus. It is not uncon-
mon for men of similar employments to be drawn
by association, when they meet, to the same top-
ics of conversation;—physicians, upon the
concerns of their profession;—politicians, upon the
events of the day;—and Christians, when they
meet, are drawn by a common interest to speak
of things of the kingdom of God. But this is up-
on the principle of a common interest in these
subjects, which has no slight hold upon the
thoughts and affections. Whoever then finds
himself tempted on meeting his companion or
friend to say, "come and let us go and take some-
thing," or, to make it his first business to set out
with his decanter and glasses, ought to understand
that he discloses his own inordinate attachment
to ardent spirits, and accuses his friend of intem-
perance.

THE INTemPERATE HUSBAND.

When the husband and father forgets the du-
ties he owes to himself, to his family, and to
society, he becomes the creature of intemperance,
there enters into his house the sorrow that rends
the spirit—that cannot be alleviated, that will
not be comforted.

It is here above all, where she, who has ven-
tered every thing, feels that every thing is lost.
Woman silent-suffering, devoted woman here
bends to her dire affliction. The measure of
her woe is in truth full, whose husband is a drunk-
ard. Who shall protect her, when he is her in-
sults, her oppressor? What shall delight her,
when she shrinks from the sight of his face, and
trembles at the sound of his voice? The hearth
is indeed dark, that he has made desolate. There
through the dull midnight hour, her griefs are
whispered to herself, her bruised heart bleeds in
secret. There, while the cruel arrow of her
distress is drowned in distant revelry, she holds
her solitary vigil, waiting yet dreading his re-

turn, that will only wring from her by his unkind-
ness, tears even more scalding than those she shed
over his transgression. To fling a deeper gloom
across the present, memory turns back, & broods
upon the past. Like the recollection of the sun-
stricken pilgrim, of the cool spring he drank at
in the morning, the joys of other days come over
her, as if only to mock her parched and weary
spirit. She recalls the ardent lover, whose gra-
ces won her from the home of her infancy—the
enraptured father, who bent with such delight
over his new-born children—and she asks if this
can really be him—the sunken being, who has
now nothing for her but the sordid disgusting brut-
ality—nothing for those abused and trembling
children, but the sordid disgusting example! Can
wonder, that amid these agonizing moments, the
tender chords of violated affection should snap
asunder? that the scorned and deserted
wife should confess, "there is no killing like that
which kills the heart?" that though I would
have been hard for her to kiss for the last time
the cold lips of her dead husband, and lay his
body forever in the dust, it is harder to behold
him so debasing life, that even his death would
be greeted in mercy? Had he died in the light
of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the in-
heritance of an untarnished name, the examples
of virtues that should blossom for his sons and
daughters from the tomb—though she would have
wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief would not
have been also the tears of shame. But to be-
hold him, fallen away from the station he once
adorned, degraded from eminence to gnominy
at home, turning his dwelling to darkness, and
his holy endearments to mockery—abroad, thrust
from the companionship of the worthy, a self-
branded outcast—this is the worst that the wife feels
more dreadful than death—that she mourns
over as worse than widowhood.—*Spurgeon's Ad-
dress.*

SCIENTIFIC.

TREMENDOUS STORM AT SEA.

The following singularly interesting narrative was
communicated to the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle, of May
12, and written by a young gentleman of Boston.

"Ship *New York, Prince's Dock, Liverpool, May 11, 1828.*"

Sir,—I trust that, although a stranger, I shall find a
sufficient apology, in the very uncommon nature of the oc-
currence here described, for troubling you with the detail
of the following particulars. The ship has been twice struck
by lightning on her present voyage from New York. On
the 19th of April, our third day out, on the Gulf Stream,
(lat. 38 N. long. 61 W. at noon) about half past five
in the morning, being in our births, we were hailed by a
loud lightning, and heavy squall close to our ears. In a
moment we were all out, and the cabin and all parts of the
ship were filled with a dense smoke, having a strong smell
of sulphur. From the deck the word was quickly passed
that the ship had been struck with lightning, and was on
fire. The consternation which for some minutes prevailed
may be more easily imagined than described. Every one ran
on deck with a full impression that the ship was a blaze.
There all the elements were in violent commotion. It had
been broad day, but so dark, so dense, and so close upon
us were the clouds, as to produce almost the security of
night. There was just sufficient light to give solid relief
to every object in the appalling scene. The rain poured
down in torrents, mingled with hailstones as large as fil-
berts, which lay upon the deck fully an inch thick. Over-
head blazed the lightning on all sides, accompanied by re-
ports almost simultaneously, thus evincing its earnestness.
The sea ran mountains high, and the ship was tossed from
one sea to another with incredible rapidity. An apparition
was presented to the eye, which was not to be mistaken.
The water was 74 degrees of Fahrenheit, while that of the at-
mosphere was down to 48. This produced a copious evapora-
tion, and caused immense clouds of vapour to rise, which
ascending in columns all around us, exhibited the appearance
of innumerable pillars supporting a misty canopy of
clouds. These phenomena are extremely unusual, no person
on board ever having witnessed any thing like it before.
In all directions might be seen water-pots, with rising
feverishly to the clouds, seemed actually to present to the
eye a combination of all the elements for the destruction of
everything on the face of the deep. Altogether he scene
was one of such intensity, which baffles description. A
mid this scene of impending ruin, when all made was in
the utmost confusion—when nautical science and experi-
ence could avail nothing—when an irresistible element was
playing about us, and the ship seemed on the very verge
of late—when, in short, dismay and despair were reflected
from every other countenance—nothing could exceed the
calm tranquility of Capt. Bennett—noting could excel the
firmness with which every order was given, for examining
the ship, in prospect of meeting fire below deck, nothing
could equal the manner in which every one was encouraged
with the hope of security, even beyond what in reason could
be expected—thus I but echo the sentiments of a good board.

But I hasten to my narrative. Some part of the ship
was on board for a moment on fire, but were quickly ex-
tinguished by the rain. The ship was then, though roughly,
examined to ascertain whether the electric fluid had pene-
trated among the combustible part of the cargo below the
lower deck. This investigation disclosed the following
facts:—The lightning having struck the main-mast, pene-
trated the deck into one of the store-rooms, the bulk heads
and fittings of which are completely demolished. Then
separating, one part was conducted by a leaden pipe to the
side of the ship, through which it passed out between wind
and water, starting the ends of three five inch planks. A
other portion from the store-room passing into the ladies'
cabin, and on for a moment on fire, but were quickly ex-
tinguished by the rain. From the looking-glass to the
piano-forte was an easy transition; it touched the instru-
ment with no delicate impulse, dismounting it, and leaving
it out of tune.—Thence it passed through the fore-cabin
of the after-cabin and out of the stern windows. Fortunate-
ly, we were not on board at the moment. Upon these
facts I would venture briefly to remark, that the next-
day was bound by four iron hoops, say from two to three inches
wide, and nearly half an inch thick. These attracting the
fluid and being themselves insulated by other less powerful
conductors would naturally at the instant accumulate a
large quantity of the electric fluid, which, by the violence of its
burst, burst the hoops asunder, and shattered the mast-head
and cap. Into the cabin store-room it seems to have pene-
trated by a leaden pipe near the main-mast under the
deck. The quicksilver on the back of the mirror was suffi-
cient to attract it thither, when it would be diffused over
the whole surface of the glass, which being then perfectly
non-conducting, was thus shattered into thousands of
pieces. The atmosphere being very moist, the dampness
of the cabin floor, for want of a better conductor, might
probably aid in carrying it to the windows.

"Being all in our births, enveloped in beds an led-
ding of non-conducting materials, we reposed in comparative
safety, while the deadly bolt curved around us in fer-
ocious and restless energy. Doubtless a feather laid aside
safe retreat in such cases. Had it been later in the day,
and the passengers about the cabin, the chances are, that it
would have been fatal to many of us.

"The operation of the second shock was very different
from the former, and in more deserving of attention, as fur-
nishing a new instance in proof of the efficacy of lightning-
rods as a protection at sea. We had a chain conductor on
board; but it not being the season to expect much lightning,
and the first shock coming on quite suddenly, it was not up
at the time. The morning squall was over; it continued,
however, to blow fresh all the day, and about noon heavy
clouds gathered on every side, relieving the air
voluntarily from the rain. The ship, however, in this in-
stance performed its office, and it was up in half a minute
to avert a blow that, in the opinion of all on board, must have
sent this stanch vessel in an instant to the bottom.

"Soon after 1 P. M. we saw lightning; a flash before 2
o'clock, a smart flash; looking at my watch, which
marks seconds, I counted four, when the report followed;
marks no alarm, however, having frequently known it to ap-
proach nearer without any injury. At 2 o'clock we were as-
tonished by another shock like that in the morning; the
flash and sound simultaneous. I happened to be in the
cabin with another passenger; a ball of fire seemed to be
down below us; at the same moment the glass in the cabin
house came rattling down below. Those on deck, who
thought the whole ship appeared to be in a blaze, from the
glare of the principal flash, which they distinctly saw
coming down the conductor, and agitating the water. All the
sulphur, as before, were filled with smoke, emitting a
strong sulphur smell.

"The ship was again thoroughly examined. The
doctor had been sent to pieces by the discharge, and
deck; in saving the ship it had literally yanked itself out
of the blast. The pointed rod was found with a
coating; some of the links had been snapped off and
melted. The whole operation was singularly striking, and
affords another of those rare cases, where the conduct
yielded to the violence of the shock, which is effected
without the bolt from the object it was designed to protect.
This was a property of the rod, of which Franklin's
satified very early after the application of a theory that
has disarmed the lightning of heaven. One of the
cases which fell under his notice, I have occurred in the
of the Dutch churches in New York—a chain conductor
with the clock probably saved the church much damage,
but the chain itself was melted.

"Mr. Ross, the second officer, was prostrated, and
of the men struck, but none much injured. It affected the
polarity of all the compasses, causing them to vary from the
true point and between each other. They gradually as-
sumed a bearing, by which we have steered, and by which
three points out, as we have just discovered. The cap-
tain's chronometer was very materially affected; it usually
loses the Atlantic without varying three seconds; it has now
proved to be out as many degrees. Various are the
effects, they are still more interesting to us, as they are
viewed. Such facts, carefully noted down at the time, are
useful data in the cause of science. This collected data
are at your disposal. When it is considered that not
less than fifty in a prepared with a conductor, cases of this
kind ought to be a valuable source of information, the
captain Bennett is determined to go well armed with in-
formation. It would be well to have one ready to be used
each man in case of emergency; and for the safety of the
chain, it ought to be half an inch in diameter.

"We have visited the 'Lioness,' says the Editor of the Liverpool
Chronicle, 'the ship since her arrival, and the traces which
remain of the operation of the first shock, together with the
concurrent testimony of Capt. Bennett and his mate, and
the state of the iron rod, and such portions of the
conductor as have been preserved, which, for the present
may be seen on application at our office, have served to
convince us of the general truth of the foregoing letter, and
of the singular good fortune attending the timely applica-
tion of this simple but philosophical invention, to the
miraculous Franklin, which no ship should be without. The
very additional particulars were recounted to us by Cap-
tain Bennett, which the pressure of other matter, and the
pressing necessity of the time remaining to us, prevented us
communicating to you by Roskill & Son, the chronometer
makers, in Church-Street, are too interesting to be passed
over. Capt. Bennett's chronometer, after observing a
considerable length of time, a uniform rate of 7 1/2ths of
second gaining, and being nine minutes forty-two seconds
slow of Greenwich time, when the vessel left New York,
was found, when compared in Liverpool, to be twenty-
minutes thirty-three seconds fast of Greenwich; and in
less than three hours, belonging to three gentlemen passen-
gers by the ship, contracted the magnetic power to such a
degree as actually to require the principal part of the time
work to be renewed.

"Such is the effect," observes a correspondent, who has
transmitted us the above account, "produced on the
work in the watches, that they have the power of the mag-
net so far, as to act the same as a lodestone."

Expense of Life and Money.—Mr. Paley estimates
the annual consumption of ardent spirits in the U. States
at 45 millions of gallons, which, reckoning the distilla-
tion population, at a million of persons, (about one-twelfth of
the whole), would give them individually, an average allow-
ance of a pint of liquid poison in a day. Forty-five millions
gallons would feed the Middlesex canal upwards of three
miles, or the New York canal upwards of eight miles."

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